SEAPRAP RESEARCH
REPORT NO. 78

PERCEPTION OF THE VALUE OF CHILDREN BY PARENTS IN RELATION TO FERTILITY AMONG THE MADURAN PEOPLE IN KAMAL, BANGKALAN REGENCY, MADURA

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May 1980

A report of research undertaken with the assistance of an award from the Southeast Asia Population Research Awards Program (SEAPRAP), Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Republic of Singapore

(an edited version)

F O R E W O R D

This research on the "Perception of the Value of Children by Parents in Relation to Fertility" was wholly sponsored by the SEAPRAP Program, Singapore.

During the course of this research I received help and guidance that facilitated the project which was being conducted in the Kamal district of Bangkalan regency, Madura.

I am using this opportunity to express my deepest thanks to:

- the Governor/K.D.H. c.q. Director, Social and Political Affairs of East Java Province in Surabaya,
- the head of the Health Department and the head of the BKKBN, East Java Province, in Surabaya,
- the Regent/K.D.H. Bangkalan regency in Bangkalan, Madura,
- the head of the district of Kamal as well as the village leaders in the district of Kamal, Madura,
- the head of the Centre for Research and Development of Health Services in Surabaya,
- Professor Kernial S Sandhu, Chairman, Program Committee of SEAPRAP in Singapore,
- Dr. Wilfredo Arce, Program Coordinator of SEAPRAP and the SEAPRAP assistant in Singapore,
- Mr. Masri Singarimbun of the Institute of Population Studies, Gadjah Mada, Jogjakarta,
- Fellow researchers in the Department of Health and Community Relations, P4 K. Surabaya,
- the villagers in the location of this research and the interviewers,
- and all those who helped in the realization of this research.

Finally I would like to praise the Lord for the completion of this research.

Paiman Soeparmanto
Surabaya, March 1980

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CHAPTER 1

Based on the "Provisional Report on the Survey of Fertility-Mortality in Indonesia, 1973" the average fertility rate of women between 15 - 49 years of age in East Java during 1965 - 1970 is 5.6 in the rural areas. A survey in 1975 conducted by Murdiyanto Purbangkoro in three regencies - Sampang, Nganjuk, and Jember - estimated that the total fertility rate (TFR) for the women between 15 - 49 years of age in 1970 was 5.9670 and for 1975 it was 3.586. According to the BKKBN, East Java estimate the TFR for women in the same age group was 5.0558 in 1970 and 3.7751 in 1975.

From the TFR stated above, it shows that there is a tendency for a decline in the Total Fertility Rate. This decline is probably due to the impact of the effectively aggressive approach of Family Planning in East Java.

The Family Planning reports for East Java or results of the evaluation of Family Planning shows that there is an increase in the number of participants each year. This is apparent in each regency and for East Java as a whole.

Bangkalan Regency has, from 1970/1971 to 1973/1974, shown an increase in Family Planning participation from 2.501% to 14.701%. The increase in the number of participants whether for Bangkalan Regency or for East Java is due, among other things, to the efforts in propogating Family Planning through various channels in order to penetrate the traditions that are still strongly upheld and which haunt an aspiring Family Planning participant.

Family Planning which aims to increase family well-being by planning/decreasing the number of births in a family, has met with a lot of serious reaction from the families in Bangkalan Regency. The parents believe that children have a special value. When they have many children especially male children, the family will have a high value. Children will help in the preparation of the land, the rearing of the animals and help to increase the family income.

There are many reasons that are borne in the concept of thought of the families with regards to having many children. Up to a certain period, the people will still believe that having more children means having a bigger labour force and hence there will be more land because there is the possibility that there will still be land that can be cultivated by the children. The notion that children will take care of the aged parents make families believe that when there are more children then there is a better guarantee that the aged parents will be cared for.

Although the rural community is slow in accepting and understanding the motivations of the Family Planning program, it appears that

gradually it has affected the common conception of children in the rural communities. They have begun to form new thoughts, e.g. parents have begun to realise that educating the children that they already have is more important than having more children. Other issues that have begun to grow in the pattern of thought of the rural community with the improved development in all fields including health and economy, have begun to change their conception of dependence on children in old age.

With improvement in health services it means that where there are fewer children they will have a better opportunity to live longer. Where there is no guarantee for health there will be a tendency for people to think in terms of large families, i.e. the concept of many children.

Aims of the Research

Based on the above-mentioned explanations, the aims of this research are specifically to:

1) Identify the perception on value of children by parents in the district of Kamal, Bangkalan Regency of Madura.

2) Identify the factors that are related to the perception on value of children by parents of the Madura population in the regions mentioned above.

3) Study the relationship between perception on value of children by parents and birth rate (rate of fertility) in the above-mentioned group.

4) Determine the factors that are related to level of fertility of the above-mentioned Maduran community.

In this research what we mean by "perception of the value of children by parents" is the belief that the opinion on children is open to outside influences.

The total fertility rate (births) means the total number of births by a woman within a specific period of time and while the woman is still married.

We have developed several hypotheses that are based on the aims of this research. The hypotheses are:

1) The parents perception on value of children can be divided into four types:

   a) positive perception of value
   b) negative perception of value
   c) high perception of value
   d) low perception of value

2) The parents' perception on value of children is relevant to the following factors: economic standard of the family, level of education, parents' occupation, age at first marriage, duration of marriage to present time (of the research), number of marriages, experience in urban living, frequency of reading the newspapers and frequency of listening to the radio.

3) The parents' perception on value of children is related to the total number of births by the mother concerned, the number of children desired by the parents, what they feel is the ideal number of children, and their understanding of Family Planning and practice of Family Planning (use of contraceptive aids).

4) The number of births (fertility rate), the number of children desired, the ideal number of children, knowledge of Family Planning and use of contraceptive aids - all of these are related to age at marriage, duration of marriage at the time of the research, number of marriages up to the present time, parents' highest level of education, main occupation, average monthly family income, experience in urban living, frequency of reading the newspapers and frequency of listening to the radio.

Description of variables:

1. Background characteristics of respondent

   Present age, age at first marriage, duration of marriage, level of education, main occupation, income, experience in urban living, frequency of listening to the radio and frequency in reading newspapers (magazines).

2. Number of births (level of fertility)

   Number of children presently living, number of miscarriages, number of children who were born alive but are deceased, number of children desired by parents.

3. Ideal number of children

   Ideal number of children, ideal number of sons and daughters, reasons for having sons and daughters.

4. Opinion, value and choice of children by parents

   Decisions on human values, importance in the conformity of having children, hope for help from children, advantages and disadvantages of having children, worries on having children, restrictions when there are children, various perceptions of the value of children by parents.

5. Family Planning - knowledge and practice (use) of contraceptive aids.

Methodology of Research

Place of research:

This research is conducted in the district of Kamal which is in Bangkalan Regency, Madura. This research chooses one district from Bangkalan Regency on the assumption that:

1) in Kamal the inhabitants live in a rural area which depends on farming, animal rearing and fishing;

2) the customs and traditions in Kamal, especially in the matter of marriage, are still very strong, ie. they marry at a very early age.

Object/Research Sample:

This research makes use of husband/wife couples who are still married to each other. The choice of the husband/wife population is based on the age of the wife, ie. at the time of the research they should not be more than 37 years of age. The sample population for this research was chosen from couples in the above-mentioned age group because:

1) the age group represents the reproductive period of women;

2) the couples in that age group are probably still in a position to be more active in their participation of efforts to control the population problem including Family Planning.

There is a total of 400 couples that were chosen for this research. The husband/wife sample was taken from 3 (three) villages.

Method of selecting the sample

The basis of selection was the two stage random sampling with the basic statistic being standard of error 5% and level of significance 95%.

Sample selection:

Based on the statistics mentioned above we selected ± 400 husband/wife couples or 1/12 of the population for the sample. There are 10 villages in Kamal, hence with the two stage random sampling we chose the formula: $p \times q = 1/12$

p = proportion of villages

q = proportion of total number of husband/wife couples

Hence there were three villages in the sample (1/3 X 10 villages) and 1/4 of the total husband/wife population of the three villages were chosen for the sample.

The total sample that was available from the 400 husband/wife couples was 373 couples. The data that could not be collected from the 27 couples constituted 7% of the total. Most of them had left for a specific period of time and were difficult to contact because of the time limit of the field visit (± 13 days).

Method of Data Collection

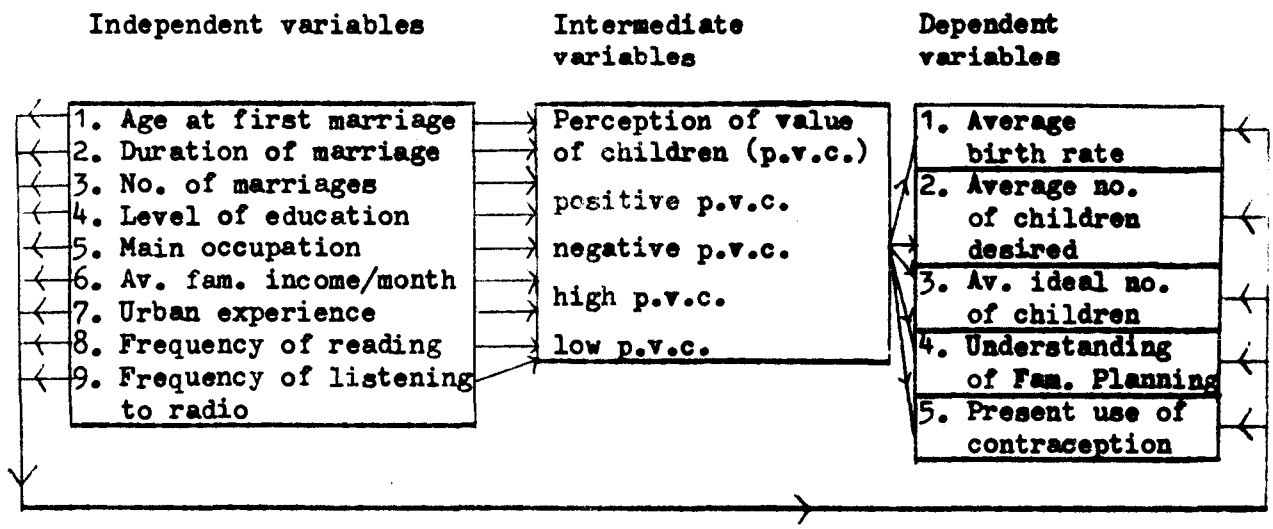
The method used to collect data was that of guided interviews. The questionnaire was prepared in advance for use in the interviews with the couples.

Framework of the Research

In this research, the total fertility rate of the couples, the number of children desired, ideal number of children, understanding of Family Planning and use of contraceptive aids, were used as dependent variables. The perception of the value of children was used as the intermediate variable and the other nine variables were used as independent variables, ie. age at first marriage; duration of marriage up to present time; level of education; main occupation; average monthly income of family; experience in urban living; frequency of reading newspapers and frequency of listening to the radio.

To study the relationship of each factor to the total fertility rate of the parents in this research, the framework of the hypotheses will be tested as follows:

Scheme I: Framework of hypothesis - relationship of each factor to the total fertility rate of the parents



Research Procedure

On completion of the preparation for the research we started on the collection of data. Prior to the collecting of data we conducted a pre-test of the guided interview on several Maduran families.

When the time of data collection arrived the interviewers contacted the head of the district and the village leaders and they were sent by the village officials to meet the selected respondents. The interviewers stayed in the respective villages chosen for the research during the whole period of data collection. This helped to foster a closer relationship between the officials and the village administrators. It also facilitated any addition or correction that had to be made to the data.

The results of the interviews that were noted in the interview manual were then given to the Field Supervisor for corrections. Where there were mistakes or when something was missing it would be returned to the interviewers for rectification.

CHAPTER II

FINDINGS OF THE RESEARCH

Framework of Data Analysis

The data that were collected in this research were analysed in two stages: (1) preliminary analysis, (2) analysis of the test hypotheses.

The preliminary analysis was conducted by compiling the tables on the frequency of distribution for each variable or by comparing the distribution for the men and for the women. By preparing the single frequency of distribution tables we obtained a picture concerning the situation of the sample of the two groups for each variable ie. the husband/wife groups.

The analysis of the test hypotheses was carried out to determine how far the hypotheses that have been formulated in the previous chapter, were correct. The analysis of the test hypotheses makes use of the contingency codification.

Results of the Data Analysis

The results of the data analysis for each variable are as follows:

Background characteristics of respondent

a. Present age:

As has been earlier stated, the standard age of the respondents who were selected for the sample of this research were women between 15 - 37 years of age. Table 1 shows that the largest group of women (32.7%) belong in the 21 - 25 years age group whereas for the men the largest group was formed by those who were between 26 - 30 years of age (29%). An interesting feature of the age groups is that there were quite a large proportion of respondents (17.4%) in the 15 - 20 years group. This is probably because they were married when they were less than 15 - 20 years of age.

b. Age at first marriage:

The marriage age groupings showed that a high proportion of child marriages were found in the sample. The first marriage which occurred below 9 years of age accounted for 2.4% , marriage between 9 - 14 years of age accounted for 31.6% of the girls. Only 4.6% of the males had their first marriage when they were between 9 - 14 years of age. From the

9-14 age group it appears that quite a large proportion of women married before they were 14 years of age (± 34%), whereas only a small number of the men married below 14 years of age. Almost 50% of the men married when they were between 15-20 years of age.

A glance at the first marriage age of the women and the men in the sample shows that the majority of the women married below the marriage age specified by the current Marriage Law.

c. Duration of marriage:

Table 3 shows that the duration of marriage for the men and for the women varied greatly. The proportion of marriages that lasted 4-6 years was 19.6% for the women and 18% for the men. Marriages that last longer than 19 years were approximately 14.5% for women and 17.2% for men. When this is related to the age at first marriage it shows that in the past, child marriages of both the boys and the girls were found in the place of research.

d. Number of marriages:

Almost all the respondents whether male or female married only once (Table 4). Those who married more than once include ± 14% women and 19% men.

e. Respondent's level of education:

From the research sample (Table 5) a high proportion of the women, 64.1% and 35.7% of the men had never gone to school 47.7% of the males and 29.2% of the females did not complete elementary school. 13.2% of the males and only 8.1% of the females completed elementary school. From the above explanation it can be stated that the majority of the sample, both men and women, did not attend school.

f. Type of occupation:

The sample for the research was selected from villages that were far from the town. Hence Table 6 shows that 43.4% of the respondents are ricefield owners and 27.9% of the women and 23.9% of the men live as farm labourers. The others work as unskilled labourers, craftsmen and some are fishermen.

g. Average monthly income of a family:

The family income for one month represents the income from farming and the extra income that is received by the family within the period of one year. To obtain the income for one month, the whole is divided by 12. From the above calculation the average family income for one month for the

majority of them is less than Rp.10,000/- (67.1%). 10.7% of the respondents receive an average income of Rp.10,000 to Rp.15,000/- per month and 12.6% of them earn more than Rp.20,000/- per month.

The average family income for one month shows that a considerable number of families live in poverty.

h. Experience in urban living:

A study of Table 8 will show that only a small number of the men and women in the sample stay in the town often and for a specific period of time. 2.1% of the women and 6.79% of the men have stayed in the town for less than a year. 1.9% of the women and 3.2% of the men have stayed between 1-2 years in the town. A large proportion have never lived in the urban area - ie. 8.6% of the men and 92.5% of the women.

i. Frequency of reading the newspapers/magazines:

When this is related to Table 5 which shows that the majority of respondents did not have any formal education, it shows a similar pattern for the majority of them who have never read newspapers/magazines, ie. 94.9% women and 75.3% men.

Only 0.3% of the women and 2.9% of the men read the newspapers daily. 4.8% of the women and 20.9% of the men read the newspapers/magazines sometimes only. Other factors probably affect the poor reading habits of the inhabitants - the problem of transport makes it difficult for the newspapers to reach the village.

j. Frequency of listening to the radio:

Today the radio is the most common form of mass communication owned by the respondents. However, Table 10 shows that only 2.7% of women and 2.9% of the men listen to the radio daily. 20.9% of the men and 4.8% of the women listen to the radio sometimes, while 83.4% of the women and 75.3% of the men never listen to the radio.

Hence it can be stated that only a small proportion of the sample have communication with the outside world frequently.

Number of births/pregnancies in a family:

The data on the total number of births/pregnancies is deliberately taken from the men and women. This is because there will probably be a difference in the total number of marriages of the couples in the sample. In this research the "number of births" means the birth rate of the woman during the first

marriage up to the moment this research was being conducted and their marital status being still "married".

To study the number of births we need to know the number of children who were born alive and are still living, the number of children who were born alive but who have died and the number of miscarriages.

a. Number of children who were born alive and are still living:

The number of children still living is similar in the male (husband) and female (wife) sample. There were some couples in the sample who were still childless. This was probably because they were newly-weds or because they were barren. There were ± 8.6% of such couples.

There was a large proportion of respondents (26%), who have one child; 26.8% of the women and 26.3% of the men have two children. 19.8% of the men/women have three children, and 9.1% of the men as well as the women have four children. Less than 10% of the men as well as the women have more than four children. The average number of children that the women have is 2.52 while the men have an average of 2.51 children - a figure which is similar for both the men and women.

b. Number of children who were born alive but who are deceased:

Approximately 24% of the men as well as the women had children who were born alive but who have died. 15% of these respondents had one child who is deceased and 5.4% of the respondents had two children who have died.

c. Number of miscarriages:

There is a very small number of miscarriages. Only 1.3% of the women experienced miscarriage. This data is probably limited because the respondents could not recall if they suffered any miscarriage.

d. Total number of pregnancies/births experienced by the women:

The largest proportion of respondents were those who experienced two and three pregnancies from their first marriage up to the time of this research - ie. 22.5% each. 12.9% of them experienced four births and approximately 12% have experienced more than four births (See Table 14). The women in the sample experienced an average of 2.81 births.

e. Number of children desired by the respondents:

Table 15 lists the number of children that are desired

by the respondents - both men and women. On the whole there is no variation in the number of children desired by the men and the women. The ideal situation found in the sample is that many respondents want one child (± 12%) and two children (24%). And representing a large proportion, ± 27%, are those who want three children. Although there are men and women who desire having less than three children, there are many men and women who desire having more than three children, that is, approximately 32.6%.

According to the sample the men and women would like to have an average of three children.

f. Ideal number of children by respondents:

According to the opinion of the male and female respondents (Table 10), the ideal number of children for the men and women is similar. 5.4% of the women and 5.1% of the men consider having one child as ideal. 22% of the women and 20.6% of the men consider having two children as ideal and they make up the biggest group. Table 16 shows that many of the men and women want to have more than three children, ie. ± 32%.

The average number of children considered ideal by the women is 3.69 and for the men the ideal average is 3.71 children.

g. Number of members of household who eat together with the family everyday:

The largest proportion of households (24.7%) have four members followed closely by households with five members (23.3%). Few households have only two members (± 4.8%) and the most crowded households have nine people (± 3.2%). An average of 4.86 people share the daily meals in the same household (see Table 17).

h. Opinion on desire for more children

Approximately 49% of the male and female respondents wish to have more children. Those who did not wish to have more children gave various reasons. The majority did not want more children because of the heavy economic burden involved.

Family Planning

a. Understanding of Family Planning:

Family Planning has been implemented for approximately ten years already. Family Planning is brought to the village communities through several channels of information. These

efforts were planned to give an understanding on the aims of Family Planning. When they have understood the aims of Family Planning it is hoped that they will make use of the Family Planning methods or be willing to help in the efforts to decrease the number of births.

There are quite a large number of female respondents (41.6%) who still do not understand the aims of Family Planning. 42.3% of the men belong in this group too. Those who have a slight idea of Family Planning ie. those who mention one of the aims of Family Planning, make up 53.4% of the women and 51.2% of the men. Only 4.8% of the women and 4.3% of the men understand that the main aim of Family Planning is to space out childbirths and eventually to decrease the number of births in the families.

b. Use of contraceptive aids

Table 21 shows that 27.1% of the women have taken the contraceptive pill to plan their pregnancies, 0.3% have used the I.U.D. and 4.6% have used other methods. The largest proportion, 67.6% have never used any contraceptive aid. 9.2% of the men have used condoms, 8.5% have tried other methods whereas 83.1% have never tried any means of contraception.

Only 19.3% of the women are currently using the pill and 72.1% do not use any means of contraception (Table 22).

c. Whether the respondents feel they can afford to have another child:

5.4% of the women and 12.6% of the men in the sample feel that they could not afford to have more children; 11.8% of the women and 1.9% of the men felt that their health would be affected if they had more children; 7.5% of the respondents said that the husbands did not want to have anymore children. The majority of the respondents felt that they could afford to have more children (56%). See Table 23.

d. Experience of separation from husband/wife since marriage up to the present time:

17% of the women as well as the men have experienced separation from the spouse. They have been separated because of work commitments, divorce or death.

e. Experienced a difference in situation from first marriage until present time:

Table 25 shows that the majority of the women and the men have never experienced health problems that are related to pregnancy. Only 0.8% had pregnancy problems, 0.8% had other

illnesses. 3% of the males also had problems. Such circumstances could probably have a negative consequence on pregnancies/births.

Perception of the value of children and opinion of respondents:

Tables 28-46 show several responses that reflect the belief of parents on the presence of children for the parents and for the family as a whole. In one of the tables (Table 28) we see that the majority of the women and men feel that the children will help the parents in increasing their livelihood. Hence it can be stated that the children have an economic value for the family. On the contrary, circumstances which represent a disadvantage suffered by the men and women is that children can be an economic burden to the family. The economic burden includes having to feed them everyday, school fees, clothing and the expenses that are incurred for the special ceremonies for the children from childbirth until their marriage. The disadvantage the men and women feel by the presence of children is the worry in providing for the educational expenses (Table 33).

Table 33 and Table 34 give a picture of the importance of children in relation to the advantages and disadvantages to the family. In this evaluation each statement gives a different picture.

The more important reasons for having sons and/or daughters as expressed by the respondents is shown in Tables 35-36. The largest number of respondents felt that children would help the parents with the work. Hence, children are regarded as a source of economic aid above all other considerations.

Tables 37-38 show the level of importance of sons and daughters in the respondent's family. Approximately 89.3% of the women and 87.6% of the men consider sons as very important whereas 80% of the respondents feel that daughters are very important.

When given a choice for the sex of a child where there are three children, the majority choose two sons and one daughter. The second choice was to have two daughters and a son Hence it appears that given a choice, sons predominate.

When the perception of the value of children is pictured in relation to number of children - the tendency is to want many children (Tables 40-41). Only 20% will stop having more children if they do not have the desired number of sons and daughters. Tables 42-43 illustrate the expectations by the parents of their children. It shows that the male and female respondents place great hope in the economic aid that the children will bring.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF TEST HYPOTHESES

To test if there are factors which are related to the "perception of the value of children by parents" we look at the characteristics of the female party (wife). We base this on the analysis of the single distribution of frequency which is almost alike. We hope the results of the analysis that are obtained by using the characteristics of the women may be applied to the hypotheses for the men.

Due to the limitations, the need to test the variables on the "perception of the value of children by adults" was based on the data of ± 22 variables that included 'positive value', 'negative value', 'high value' and 'low value'. Each of these variables will be in the form of a hypothesis.

Hypothesis 2: Value of children as perceived by parents is related to the age at first marriage, duration of marriage, main occupation, number of marriages, highest level of education, average family income per month, experience in urban living, frequency of reading the newspapers and frequency of listening to the radio.

The sub-variables that describe the perception of the value of children by parents were tested for the contingency correlation. These sub-variables were based on the concept of explanation by Fred Arnold in his book "The Value of Children" (pp 8-10). The result of the contingency correlation test of the hypothesis can be seen in Table 31.

a. Variables that are related to the factor "Children are inducements for the parents to be more successful."

Of the 9 variables that were tested against the above factor all of them had very slight correlation ($C = <0.1$). There was one variable, 'main occupation', that had a slightly stronger correlation ($C = 0.225$). As is seen in the description of each singular variable, the main occupation for the majority of the women is as farm labourers. Hence in their evaluation, children have a positive value.

b. Variables that are related to "Children bring happiness to parents/parents have someone to love."

The variables that are significantly correlated to this variable is that on (1) duration of marriage, $C = 0.179$; (2) number of marriages, $C = 0.106$ and (3) average family income per month, $C = 0.312$.

The frequency of the single variable 'duration of marriage' shows that 50% of the women have been married for more than 10 years. In relation to this we are of the opinion that the longer the women are married the more positive will be the value of the children in relation to "Children bringing happiness to parents/parents having someone to love."

In relation to the perception of the value of children, the average family income per month has a significant coefficient correlation. This situation is in contradiction to the average income per month, a proportion of which is low. The probability is that since the family experiences insufficient income only the child can provide comfort/happiness to the family.

c. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents in "children will help the parents in the future."

The variables which are significantly correlated are:
(1) level of education, C = 0.159;
(2) frequency of reading newspapers, C = 0.12;
(3) frequency of listening to the news on radio, C = 0.177.

The level of education for the women shows that the majority of them have never been to school, rarely read the papers or listen to the radio. Hence, based on this correlation, the tendency is that they rarely listen to the radio or read the newspapers. These women have a positive perception of the value of children and rely on the children to help them in the future when they are old.

d. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents in "Parents need to have sons as well as daughters."

Not all variables have a significant correlation apart from
(1) age at first marriage , C = 0.115 and
(2) the respondent's level of education, C = 0.112.

The other variables are weakly correlated, C = <0.1.

e. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents in "More than one child is needed to provide companionship to the other siblings."

There are three variables that are significantly correlated:
(1) Duration of marriage, C = 0.124
(2) number of marriages by the women, C = 0.101, and
(3) frequency of listening to the radio, C = 0.112

f. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents in relation to the factor "So that there will be many children to depend on during old age."

Two variables are closely related to the above ie.
(1) duration of marriage, (C = 0.125) and
(2) level of education, (C = 0.197).

Hence, the tendency is for a more positive perception of value when the marriage is of longer duration and the education is of a higher level.

g. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents and the factor ""So that there will be many children to help in the household chores."

The variables that are related to the perception of children as help in the household are: (1) age at first marriage (C =0.105);
(2) duration of marriage (C = 0.104);
(3) level of highest education (C = 0.115) and
(4) frequency of listening to the radio (C = 0.116).

h. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents and the factor "Because of the joy experienced in watching the children grow."

The age at first marriage and the frequency of listening to the radio seems to be significantly correlated to the joy of watching the children grow. It can therefore be stated that the earlier the women marry and the more often they listen to the radio will tend to give them a positive perception of value in the joy they experience from watching the children grow.

i. The variables that are related to the perception of the value of children constitutes the willingness of the parents to have more children.

The variables that are significantly related are:
(1) duration of marriage (C = 0.236) and
(2) frequency of listening to the radio (C = 0.119).

The correlation leads us to believe that the longer the women are married their perception of value becomes more positive, ie. it represents their willingness to have more/have children.

j. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents and the factor "There should be many children in case any one of them should die."

Two variables are closely related to the above, ie.
(1) duration of marriage (C = 0.277) and
(2) number of marriages.

The correlation makes one conclude that the longer the duration of marriage (women) and the more the number of marriages (women) lead to an outlook where many children are desired due to the fear that there might be child deaths.

k. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents and the factor "Children will carry on the family name and traditions."

Three variables are closely related to the above or C = >0.1
They are: (1) duration of marriage, (C = 0.127)
(2) main occupation, (C = 0.167) and
(3) average family income per month (C = 0.136)

l. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents and the factor "Children are needed to make a family complete."

All the independent variables have a weak correlation (C = <0.1) to the perception of the value of children by adults in the above variable. Only one factor is significantly correlated and that is the average monthly income of the family (C = 0.198).

m. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents and the factor "Expenses are required for the education, recreation and daily necessities of the children."

Only one variable has a significant correlation with the above and that is the experience of urban living. It can be stated that the women who have experienced living in the city tend to be aware of the unlimited expenses that are involved in having children.

n. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents and the factor "Having children means less time for the husband/wife to be together."

The variables that are significantly correlated to the above are:
(1) age at first marriage, (C = 0.153)
(2) number of marriages (C = 0.13)
(3) main occupation (C = 0.144) and
(4) frequency of listening to the radio (C = 0.206).

The other variables are only slightly correlated (C = <0.1).

o. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents and the factor "Anxiety on the difficulties of bringing up children."

Only one variable is related to the above and that is the frequency of listening to the radio (C=0.102).

p. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents and the factor "Having many children might result in overcrowding the village."

Of the nine variables that were tested for contingency correlation, five factors had a significant correlation, ie.
(1) the first marriage age, (C = 0.138)
(2) the number of marriages, (C = 0.213)
(3) the highest level of education, (C = 0.164)
(4) the average family income per month, (C = 0.104) and
(5) the frequency of listening to the news on radio (C = 0.101).

Among the five factors above, the most significant correlation is found in the number of marriages. Hence, it appears that the respondents who have married several times seem more worried that many children might result in the village being overcrowded.

q. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents and the factor "Children will make it more difficult for the parents to seek suitable employment."

Four factors are related to the above, and that is,
(1) age at first marriage (C = 0.147)
(2) highest level of education attained (C = 0.167)
(3) main occupation (C = 0.151) and
(4) frequency of listening to the news on radio (C = 0.185).

The fourth factor has the most significant correlation to the above statement. Hence it appears that those who have more frequent communication with the outside world tend to be more negative in their view that children make it more difficult for the parents to seek employment in their main field of occupation.

r. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents and the factor "Difficulties/anxiety when the children fall sick."

The frequency of the women's listening to the radio is closely related to the above statement (C = 0.185).

s. Variables that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents and the factor "Difficulty in discipline and control of children."

Four variables are closely related to the above statement:
(1) the number of marriages (C = 0.116)
(2) main occupation (C = 0.157)
(3) experience in urban living (C = 0.1) and
(4) frequency of listening to the news on radio (C = 0.102).

Hypothesis 3: The perception of the value of children by parents is closely related to the parents' average birth rate (total fertility rate), average number of children desired, knowledge of Family Planning and practice of contraception.

a. Relationship between variables on the perception of value and the total number of children born alive and still living

22 variables were tested and 11 were found to be significantly correlated (C = 0.1). The variables are:

(1) children bring joy to parents and the parents have someone to love (C = 0.190)
(2) parents need to have sons as well as daughters (C = 0.264)
(3) there should be more than one child so that the children will provide companionship to each other (C = 0.174)
(4) the parents can afford to have/have more children (C =0.204)
(5) there should be many children in case any of them should die (C = 0.273)
(6) children require educational and daily expenditure (C = 0.101)
(7) anxiety about giving proper care to the children (C = 0.116)
(8) difficulty/anxiety (worries) of the parents should a child fall ill (C = 0.138)
(9) children add to the work of parents (C = 0.149)
(10) anxiety that the mother will be less healthy/well when she is pregnant often (C = 0.216)
(11) having many children will increase the burden of the rural community (C = 0.107) and
(12) difficulty in the discipline and control of the children (C = 0.103)

The other variables have a correlation that is weak (C = $<$0.1)

b. Correlation of the variables on the perception of the value of children to the number of children desired.

There were only 11 that were correlated and one that was very significantly correlated. The variable that had a very significant correlation is that many children will mean an increased burden on the village community. The variables that are closely related to the perception of value are:

(1) children will motivate the parents into being more productive in their endeavours (C = 0.104)
(2) children bring happiness to their parents and the parents will have someone to love (C = 0.170)
(3) the parents will have help during their old age (C = 0.153)
(4) there should be more than one child so that they can be companions to each other (C = 0.119)
(5) there will be children to help in the household chores (C=0.103)

(6) the joy of watching the children grow (C = 0.169)
(7) there should be many children in case any should die (C=0.110)
(8) children make it more difficult to find a suitable occupation (C = 0.124)
(9) difficulty/anxiety of the parents when the children fall ill (C = 0.294)
(10) when there are children the parents will have more work to do (C = 0.189)
(11) difficulty in discipline and control of the children (C=0.288)

c. Correlation between variables on perception of the value of children by the women and the ideal number of children

The following variables have a strong correlation with the perception of the value of children by women and with the ideal number of children:

(1) children bring happiness to parents/parents love them (C=0.110)
(2) parents need sons and daughters (C = 0.146)
(3) more than one child is needed so that they will provide companionship to each other (C = 0.217)
(4) there will be many children who will help them in their old age (C = 0.111)
(5) joy experienced in watching the children grow (C = 0.101)
(6) the parents can afford to have/have more children (C = 0.262)
(7) the children will carry on the family name and the traditions (C = 0.166)
(8) children are needed to make a family complete (C = 0.162)
(9) when there are many children there is the probability that the village may be overcrowded (C = 0.113)
(10) when there are many children it will increase the burden of the rural community (C = 0.111).

d. Variables on the perception of value of children that are related to knowledge of Family Planning

The following variables on the perception of value of children are related to the knowledge of Family Planning:

(1) there will be someone to help the parents in the future (C = 0.185)
(2) there will be many children to help the parents when they are old (C = 0.197)
(3) someone will help in the household chores (C = 0.104)
(4) there should be many children in case any child should die (C = 0.310)
(5) children make a family complete (C = 0.104)
(6) children cost money (expenses involved) (C = 0.131) and
(7) the mother will not be too healthy if she is pregnant very often (C = 0.236)

e. Relation between the variables on the perception of value of children by the women and the practice of Family Planning

The following variables are correlated to practice of Family Planning (use of contraceptive aids):

(1) children motivate them to be more productive in their endeavours (C = 0.159)
(2) children bring happiness to the parents/there is someone whom the parents can love (C = 0.134)
(3) there will be many people who will help during their old age (C = 0.126)
(4) the children will help in the household chores (C = 0.195)
(5) joy of watching the children grow (C = 0.157)
(6) children will decrease the time for the husband/wife to be together (C = 0.138)
(7) children make it more difficult for the parents to get suitable employment (C = 0.145)
(8) anxiety that the mother will be less healthy/well if she is pregnant often (C = 0.180)

Hypothesis 4: The birth rate (fertility rate), number of children desired, conception of Family Planning and the use of contraceptive aids at present are strongly related with each of these factors: age at first marriage, number of children desired, ideal number of children, understanding of Family Planning and the present use of contraceptive aid.

The contingency test to determine the above-mentioned hypothesis can be seen in Table 32 (which illustrates the correlation).

a. The age at first marriage has a strong correlation with the number of births (C = 0.169), number of children desired (C = 0.278) and the ideal number of children (C = 0.148)

Hence, it can be stated that the younger the first marriage age of the women, then their birth rate, the number of children desired and the ideal number of children will all be higher.

b. The duration of marriage up to the present is also strongly related to the birth rate (C = 0.372), the number of children desired (C = 0.198) and the ideal number of children (C = 0.217) In short, it can be concluded that when the duration of marriage is longer it will tend to produce a birth rate that is high and the number of children desired as well as the ideal number of children will also be high.

c. The number of marriages up to the present time has a very weak correlation to the birth rate, the number of children desired, the ideal number of children, the understanding and practice of Family Planning (C = <0.1).

d. The level of education of the women has a weak correlation ($C = <0.1$) to the birth rate, the number of children desired, the ideal number of children and the practice of Family Planning. However, it has a strong correlation to the understanding of Family Planning ($C = 0.312$). Hence it can be stated that with a higher education they have a better understanding of Family Planning. The other conclusion is that the highest level of education does not lead to a higher pattern of - births, the number of children desired, the ideal number of children and the practice of Family Planning.

e. The occupation of the women is weakly related to the birth rate, the number of children desired, the ideal number of children and the understanding of Family Planning ($C = <0.1$). However, it is strongly correlated to the use of contraceptive aids. It may be stated that many of the women farmers/farm workers tend to practise Family Planning. This is based on the data which shows that the majority of the women are farmers/farm labourers.

f. The average family income per month has quite a significant correlation to the number of children desired ($C = 0.127$) and the understanding of Family Planning ($C = 0.233$). It can therefore be concluded that the higher the monthly income of the family, the higher will be the number of children desired and the better will be the understanding of Family Planning.

g. Experience of urban living has a significant correlation to the understanding of Family Planning ($C = 0.122$) and the practice of Family Planning ($C = 0.142$). Hence the conclusion is that the longer the woman has lived in the city the tendency will be that she will better understand Family Planning and more of these women will practise/use contraceptive aids.

h. The frequency of reading newspapers by the women has a significant correlation to the understanding of Family Planning ($C=0.122$) and the practice in the use of contraceptive aids ($C = 0.142$). The picture obtained is that the women have a better understanding of Family Planning and more of them practise/use contraceptive aids when they read the papers more frequently.

Therefore, frequency of listening to the radio by the women, has a significant correlation to the understanding of Family Planning ($C = 0.231$) and implementation/use of contraceptive aids ($C=0.165$). The results of the test shows that the more frequently the women listen to the radio irregardless of the broadcast, they will have a better understanding of Family Planning and use of contraceptive aids.

CHAPTER IV

D I S C U S S I O N

As has been explained in Chapter I, the aims of this research are to:

1. Identify the perception of the value of children by parents among the Maduran people in the district of Kamal in Bangkalan Regency of Madura.

2. Identify the factors that are related to the perception of the value of children in the Maduran society mentioned above.

3. Determine the correlation between perception of the value of children by parents and the average birth rate of the women, the number of children desired, the ideal number of children, the knowledge of Family Planning and the practice of Family Planning of these parents.

4. Determine the factors that are related to the average fertility rate within the Maduran group.

As has been explained earlier, in relation to aim number 1 of this research, the perception of the value of children by parents is divided into four:- positive perception of value, negative perception of value, high perception of value and low perception of value.

Indicators of the positive perception of the value of children by parents are:

a) Children represent the incentive to be more successful at work. The parents who considered this as very important are 80.4% of the women and 81.3% of the men.

b) There will be someone to love.
The parents who felt that this was very important are 54% of the women and 52.5% of the men.

c) There will be someone to help in the economic situation of the family.
73.8% of the women and 74.4% of the men perceived this as very important.

d) There will be children to help in the household during old age.
87.8% of the women and 90.7% of the men perceived this as very important.

e) The joy that is experienced in watching the children grow. Only 27% of the women and 26.2% of the men perceived this as very important.

Indicators of a negative perception of the value of children by parents are:

a) Children represent an economic burden to the family. 89.9% of the women and 90.2% of the men perceived this as very important.

b) Anxiety felt by the parents in bringing up the child. 24.8% of the women and 23.8% of the men felt that this was very important.

c) They have less time for each other. 21.1% of the women and 21.5% of the men felt this was very important.

d) Anxiety that with too many inhabitants the village will be overcrowded. 19.3% of the women and 20.1% of the men perceived this as very important.

e) They make it difficult for the father/mother to find a suitable occupation. 20.5% of the women and 20.1% of the men perceived this as very important.

f) Difficulties/anxiety when the children fall ill. 81.0% of the women and 80.8% of the men considered it as very important.

Indicators of a high perception of the value of children by parents are:

a) They desire a certain number of sons and daughters. 59.5% of the women and 39.4% of the men perceived this as very important.

b) There should be more than one child so that they will provide companionship for each other. 47.9% of the women and 39.4% of the men perceived this as very important.

c) There will be many children to help in the household during their old age. 87.8% of the women and 90.7% of the men perceived this as very important.

d) There should be many children in the family in case any of the children should die.

35.6% of the women and 52.5% of the men perceived this as very important.

Indicators of a low perception of the value of children by parents:

a) Children will increase the workload of parents.
40.9% of the women and 39.6% of the men perceived this as very important.

b) The mother is afraid that her health will be affected if she becomes pregnant too often.
34.3% of the women and 34% of the men perceived this as very important.

c) When there are many children the burden on the rural community will be increased.
60.2% of the women and 59.7% of the men perceived this as very important.

d) Because of the difficulty in disciplining and controlling the children.
64.6% of the men and 65.9% of the men perceived this as very important.

From the description of the perception of value of children by parents as mentioned above, the majority of the women (mothers) and men (fathers) perceived the positive perception of value as very important. The low perception of the value of children as described by the various indicators show that, on the average, less than 50% of the respondents consider it as very important. In the high perception of value, those who perceived it as very important are almost similar to the group in the negative perception of value. And in the low perception of value, a high proportion (30%-60%) consider the indicators as very important.

This outlook is possibly based on their daily experience where the children help in an important way in the household living. The children can help in the farm work and in the rearing of animals. This is based on the fact that a large proportion of the research sample have farming/farm labourers as their main occupation.

Factors that are related to the perception of the value of children by parents

The factors that were thought to be related to the four groups of perception of the value of children by parents, as described by the indicators were tested as mentioned in Chapter 1.

1. Age at first marriage has quite a strong correlation to the value of children by parents:

a) parents need to have sons as well as daughters (high value);
b) the joy that is obtained from watching the children grow (positive value);
c) there will be children to help in the house work (positive value);
d) children will take away the time the couples have to be together (negative value);
e) where there are many children there is the risk of the village being overcrowded (low value);
f) when there are children it is more difficult to find a suitable occupation (negative value).

From the test it can be concluded that the factor on first marriage age which is varied (See Table on age at first marriage) also has a varied relationship to the perception of the value of children by parents. This is probably because the husband/wife who have been married at an early age have experienced fortune, difficulties and hopes that are related to a future with children, whether within the immediate circle or in a larger sphere.

2. Duration of marriage up to present

The test shows that the duration of marriage is closely related to the indicators of a positive perception of value. Hence it can be concluded that the longer the duration of marriage, the tendency is for them to have a more positive conception of the children helping the family, carrying on the family name and bringing happiness to the parents.

3. Level of education

The highest level of education of the respondent is closely related to their knowledge of Family Planning. In our opinion this is very logical. The higher the level of education the possibility is that their knowledge of Family Planning will be better. This is probably because they will be better able to accept the information they receive directly or from other sources. Hence the level of education of the respondents should be raised through intensive methods of imparting knowledge.

4. Main occupation

Main occupation is related to the contraceptive device in use. Although this factor has a significant correlation, however, when the singular distribution of frequency is seen, only a small proportion of husbands/wives use any contraceptive aid. Since most of them are farmers/farm labourers they are still hesitant about using contraceptive aids.

5. Average family income per month

As has been elaborated in the previous chapter and also in the tables, the majority of the respondents have a low income. This factor on the average family income is closely related to the average number of children desired. We came to the conclusion that the lower the average monthly income, the higher the average number of children desired. It is hoped that the children will help in the work/household chores.

6. Average family income per month

The factor on average family income per month has a significant correlation to one of the four indicators on the perception of value of children - ie. the positive perception of value. The majority of the average monthly income of the respondents in the sample is low. The perception of value does not vary - there is only one perception ie. the positive value. We assume that where the family income is high the positive perception of value is that the children bring happiness to the parents.

7. Experience in urban living

This factor has a significant correlation to the negative perception of value and the low perception of value ie:

a) children require much expenditure for their schooling, recreation and daily necessities; and
b) there is anxiety that the mother will be less healthy/well if she is often pregnant.

This is especially true of the respondents who have experienced living in the city where life is more difficult and expenses are higher. Hence the trend is that the respondent has a more negative view of children when he/she has stayed a longer period in the urban areas.

8. Frequency of reading newspapers/magazines

The correlation between the above factors and the indicators of perception of value is very weak. This is because the village inhabitants rarely read the newspapers/magazines (Refer table).

9. Frequency of listening to the radio

This factor is significantly correlated to the indicators of the perception of value. Hence it can be concluded that the more frequently they listen to the radio the tendency is for them to have a more positive view of children.

Correlation between the perception of value of children and each of the following factors: average birth rate; number of children desired; ideal number of children; understanding of Family Planning and use of contraceptive aids (practice of family planning)

As has been stated in the previous chapter, the contingency correlation was used to test the correlation between the indicators on perception of value of children and the other factors. The results of the test were also given in the previous chapter.

1. Positive perception of value of children - its indicators:

a. "Children motivate parents into being more productive in their endeavours" - this factor is quite closely related to the number of children desired and to the practice of contraception. Hence where the parents have a positive perception of value towards the children, the inclination is for them to desire a bigger number of children and a larger proportion of them will not like to make use of contraceptive aids. We base this on the relatively small proportion of parents (husbands/wives) who have used contraceptive aids and the high average number of children desired (average: 3 children).

b. Children bring happiness to the parents and there is someone for the parents to love - this is closely related to the average birth rate, the average number of children desired, the ideal number of children and the use of contraceptive aids.

   We can hypothesise that when a parent experiences much joy from the children his positive perception of the value of children will be stronger and the tendency is that the women will have a higher birth rate and the ideal number of children too will be bigger.

c. There will be someone to help the parents in the future - this is closely related to the number of children desired, the ideal number of children and the understanding of Family Planning. In other words, when the parent places high expectations on the children's help it will mean that his perception of value of the children is more positive and this will influence the number of children desired and also the ideal number of children, both of which will be bigger.

d. There will be many children who will help the parents in their old age - this factor is strongly related to the ideal number of children, the level of understanding of Family Planning and the use of contraceptive aids .

e. The parents' willingness to have/have more children is closely

related to the average number of births by the wife and the average number of children desired. It can be concluded that the greater the willingness of the parents to have/have more children, the greater the influence on the birth rate and the number of children desired.

2. Negative perception of the value of children - its indicators:

a. Children necessitate expenses for their education, recreation and daily activities - this is closely related to the level of understanding of Family Planning. It may be concluded that the husband/wife group with a negative perception of value have a better understanding of Family Planning. Or, the higher the negative perception of value will tend to be accompanied by a better understanding of Family Planning.

b. There is apprehension in taking care of children - this is closely related to the average birth rate. It may be hypothesised that the smaller the negative perception of value will tend to lead to a higher average birth total.

c. There is less time for the husband and wife to be together - this is closely related to the practice of contraception. It can thus be concluded that the respondent groups with a negative perception of value tend to practise contraception to a higher degree. We base this on the relatively small proportion of respondents who use contraceptive aids.

d. Anxiety that the village will be overcrowded. Only a small proportion of respondents have this negative perception of value and the number of respondents who use contraceptive aids is also small. The conclusion is that the lower the negative perception of value will tend to show a smaller number of Family Planning participants.

e. Difficulties/anxiety when a child falls ill - this is closely related to the average birth rate, the average number of children desired and the practice of Family Planning. Based on the distribution of these two variables and the correlation that exists we can conclude that where the negative perception of value is higher, then the average birth rate, the average number of children desired and the practice of contraception will also be higher.

3. High perception of the value of children - its indicators:

a. Parents should have sons as well as daughters - this is closely related to the average birth rate and the average number of children desired. It shows that when the high perception of

value is stronger the tendency will be that the average birth rate as well as the average number of children desired will be bigger.

b. There should be more than one child so that they will provide companionship for each other - this is closely related to the average number of births, the average number of children desired and the average ideal number of children. Based on the distribution of frequency of these variables and the existing correlation we can formulate the hypothesis that when the high perception of value is stronger, then the average number of births, average number of children desired and the average ideal number of children will also be higher

c. There should be many children in case any child should die - this is strongly related to the average number of births, the average number of children desired, the ideal number of children, the understanding of Family Planning and use of contraceptive aids. Since the correlation exists we can conclude that the stronger the high perception of value will tend to make the average number of births, the average number of children desired and the average ideal number of children, bigger too. It will also tend to make the understanding of Family Planning and use of contraceptive aids lower.

4. Low perception of the value of children - its indicators:

a. When there are children the workload of the parents will increase. This is closely related to the average number of births and the number of children desired. It can be concluded that when the low perception of value is small the tendency is for the average birth rate and the average number of children desired to be higher.

b. The mother fears that she will be less healthy when she is pregnant too often. This is closely related to the average birth rate, the average ideal number of children and the practice of contraception by the men/women. The conclusion which is based on the distribution and the correlation is that when the low perception of value is small, the average birth rate, and the average number of children desired as well as the use of contraceptive aids will be higher.

c. When there are many children the burden on the village will be increased - this is closely related to the average number of children desired and the average ideal number of children. Here also based on the size of the distribution of frequency, when the low perception of value is bigger the tendency is that the average birth rate and the average number of children desired by the couples is also bigger.

Factors that are related to the following - average number of births; average number of children desired; ideal average number of children; understanding of Family Planning and practice of contraception.

Apart from the perception of the value of children there are nine other factors which are related to (1) the average number of births, (2) the average number of children desired, (3) the ideal number of children, (4) the level of understanding of Family Planning and (5) practice in the use of contraceptive aids. The nine factors are:

1. Age at first marriage

As has been shown in the tables on the distribution of frequency - the average number of births, the average number of children desired and the ideal number of children are quite high.

The majority of the husbands/wives married at a relatively early age. The test shows that the correlation between the two factors is quite significant. Hence it can be concluded that an early marriage tends to give a bigger average birth rate, a higher average in the number of children desired and also a higher average in the ideal number of children.

2. Duration of marriage

The duration of marriage at the time of research is parallel to the age at first marriage. When their first marriage was at a young age then the duration of marriage will be quite long. 'Duration of marriage up to the present time' is closely related to (1) number of births of the wife, (2) average number of children desired and (3) the ideal number of children.

Since there is a table of frequency for each of the factors above and since they are quite closely correlated, it can be concluded that when the duration of marriage is longer, then the tendency is that the average number of births, the average number of children desired and the ideal number of children will all be high.

3. Number of marriages up to the present

The sample shows that only a small percentage of the respondents, whether man or woman, had married more than once. The tests show that there is a significant correlation to the indicators of 'high perception of value','negative value', and 'low value' Among the six indicators on value of children that shows correlation with the number of marriages, the most significant is the perception that "many children might result in the village being overcrowded." (C = 0.213).

4. Highest education achieved

This factor on education is significantly related to six indicators on the perception of value of children by parents including the positive value, high perception of value and negative perception of value. According to the sample, the majority of the inhabitants did not have any schooling. Hence, it can be concluded that when the education of the respondent is higher his opinion of children in the family will be more positive, and consequently, the opposite would give a stronger negative view of children.

5. Main occupation

The majority of the respondents are farm labourers/farmers. The tests that were conducted show that the main occupation is significantly related to the positive perception and negative perception of value of children. Hence, it can be concluded that the bigger the number of jobs held by the parent(s), there will tend to be more variations on the perception of value of children by parents.

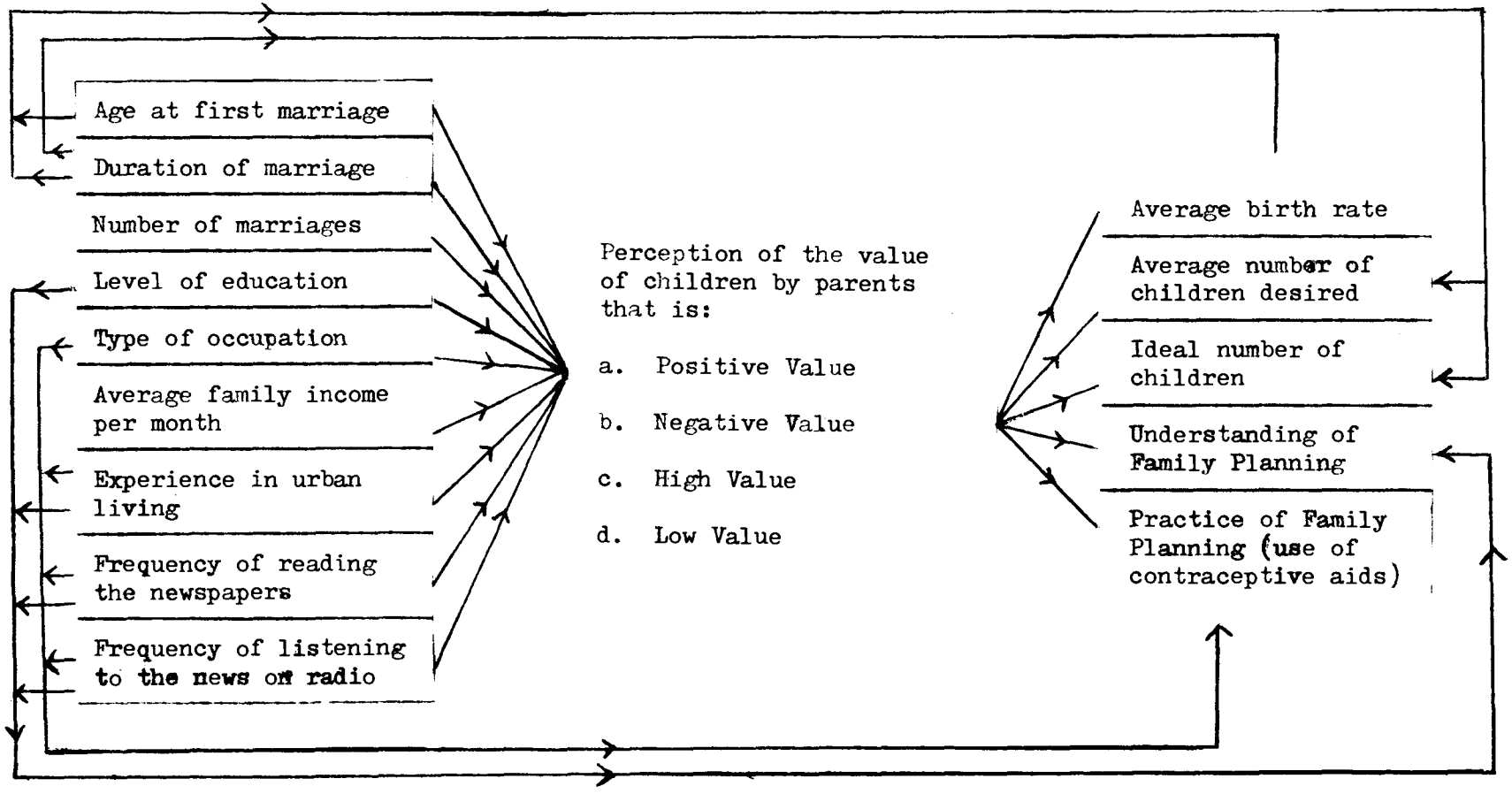
6. Experience in urban living, frequency of reading the newspapers, frequency of listening to the radio

Each of the above factors is closely related to the understanding of Family Planning and the use of contraceptive aids by the respondents.

Based on the existing correlation it can be concluded that where there is communication with a wider circle the tendency will be for them to have a better understanding and practice of contraception.

From the above explanation we can make a diagram of the correlation between the factors that are considered as independent variables, intermediary variables and which have a significant correlation to the dependent variables (See Scheme II)

Scheme II: Framework of the factors that are correlated to the perception of the value of children by parents and the correlation between perception of value and the average birth rate, the average number of children desired, the ideal number of children as well as the understanding and practice of Family Planning.



Conclusions and Recommendations:

1. The age at first marriage whether directly or indirectly, is related to the average birth rate. The analysis of the singular frequency of distribution shows that there is still a large number of marriages that occur at an early age. When early marriages are still practised today, there should be information and guidance for the younger generation so that the pattern of early marriages can be changed. The people who marry at an earlier age have the opportunity for a longer duration of marriage, thus there is a great probability that they are able to have more children

2. Education is related to the perception of the value of children by parents and is also directly related to the knowledge of Family Planning. The majority of the sample did not have any formal education. Thus for the sake of Family Planning, the educational level of the community, especially of the parents, should be raised.

3. Experience in urban living is also related to the perception of value of children and is also clearly related to the level of understanding of Family Planning and the use of contraceptive aids. Hence, the village community needs to have more communication with the outside world whether through the mass media or by other means, so that their knowledge will be broadened and their understanding of Family Planning and use of contraception too will increase.

4. Frequency of listening to the radio and frequency of reading the newspapers are clearly related to perception of value and understanding of Family Planning and practice of Family Planning. Therefore, information on Family Planning through the newspapers and radio should be continuously promoted. This is a possibility that can be realised by the rural communities with the introduction of newspapers to the villages and the promotion of the radio which is already being owned by the inhabitants.

5. The perception of the value of children by parents in the sample appears to vary greatly. The 'low' perception of value is not very evident although it is related to the average number of births, the average number of children desired and the practice/ understanding of Family Planning.

   The perception of value of children is evidently related to: first marriage age; duration of marriage; level of education; type of occupation; average family income per month; experience in urban living and communication with the outside world via

radio/newspaper. Hence, to change the perception of the value of children towards the 'low value' there has to be support which is motivated by several factors - whether they are social factors or factors concerning the family economy.

When there is a change in the perception of the value of children then it will be meaningful to the efforts of the Family Planning program and eventually will influence the decrease in the birth rate of the population.

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I. BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Table 1: Age of respondents during the survey

Age	Women (%)	Men (%)
15 - 20	17.4	3.2
21 - 25	32.7	15
26 - 30	28.7	29.0
31 - 35	13.4	27.3
36 - 40	7.2	17.7
41 - 45	-	7.3
T o t a l	99.5	99.5

n = 373
TA = 2

Table 2: First marriage age of respondents

Age at first marriage	Women (%)	Men (%)
9 years	2.4	-
9 - 14 years	31.6	4.6
15 - 20 years	55.5	49.9
21 - 25 years	7.8	32.2
26 - 20 years	2.4	9.7
31 - 35 years	-	2.7
T o t a l	99.7	99.2

n = 372
TA = 1

n = 372
TA = 3

Table 3: Duration of first marriage up to the time the survey was conducted

Duration of marriage (years)	Women (%)	Men (%)
1 - 3	8.3	8.0
4 - 6	19.6	18.0
7 - 9	17.7	16.1
10 - 12	17.7	18.0
13 - 15	13.1	13.7
16 - 18	9.1	8.6
19 - 21	8.6	9.1
21 - 24	5.9	8.1
T o t a l	100	99.5

N = 371

n = 371
TA = 2

Table 4: Number of marriages of respondent up to the time the survey was conducted

Number of marriages	Women (%)	Men (%)
Married once	86.2	81.2
Married 2 times	11.0	13.9
Married 3 times	1.9	2.7
Married 4 times	0.8	1.9
Married 5 times	-	-
T o t a l	100	99.7

n = 372

n = 372
TA = 1

Table 5: Level of education of the respondents according to the research sample

Level of education	Women (%)	Men (%)
Never attended school	64.1	35.7
Did not complete elementary school	29.2	47.7
Completed elementary school	5.1	13.2
Completed Junior secondary school	1.6	2.1
Completed Senior secondary school	-	1.1
College	-	-
T o t a l	100	99.9
n = 372		n = 372 TA = 1

Table 6: Main occupation of the respondents

Type of occupation	Women (%)	Men (%)
Unemployed	14.5	1.9
Unskilled labourer	2.9	5.9
Skilled labourer	4.3	8.6
Farmer landowner	43.4	43.4
Farm labourer	27.9	23.9
Government employee/ABRI	1.1	8.3
Others	5.9	8.0
T o t a l	100	100
	n = 372	n = 372

Table 7: Average family income per month

Average income (Rp.)	Number of families (%)
10,000	67.1
10,000 - 15,000	10.7
15,000 - 20,000	9.4
20,000 & above	12.6
T o t a l	99.7

n = 372

n = 372
TA = 1

Table 8: Experience in living in the towns or cities etc.

Experience of urban life (number of years)	Women (%)	Men (%)
1	2.1	6.7
1 - 2	1.9	3.2
3 - 4	1.3	3.5
5 - 6	0.5	2.7
7 - 8	1.1	1.3
9 & more	0.3	1.3
None	92.5	86.6
T o t a l	99.7	100

n = 372
TA = 1

n = 372

Table 9: Frequency of reading the newspapers/magazines

Frequency	Women (%)	Men (%)
Never	94.9	75.3
Occasionally	4.8	20.9
Daily	0.3	2.9
T o t a l	100	99.2
n = 372		n = 372 TA = 3

Table 10: Frequency of listening to the news on radio

Frequency	Women (%)	Men (%)
Never	83.4	75.3
Occasionally	13.7	20.9
Daily	2.7	2.9
T o t a l	99.7	99.2
n = 371 TA = 1		n = 371 TA = 1

II. NUMBER OF BIRTHS/PREGNANCIES IN THE FAMILY

Table 11: Number of children born alive and still living

Number of children	Women (%)	Men (%)
No children yet	8.6	8.6
1 child	26.0	26.0
2 children	26.8	26.3
3 children	19.8	19.8
4 children	9.1	9.1
5 children	4.0	4.5
6 children	2.9	2.9
7 children	1.9	2.2
8 & more children	0.3	-
T o t a l	99.5	99.5

n = 372
TA = 2

Table 12: Number of children born alive but have died

Children who died	Women (%)	Men (%)
No child died	76.9	76.5
1 child	15.3	15.7
2 children	5.4	5.4
3 children	1.1	1.1
4 children	0.8	0.8
T o t a l	99.5	99.5

n = 372
TA = 2

Table 13: Number of miscarriages

Number of miscarriages	Women (%)
None	98.2
Once	1.3
T o t a l	99.4

n = 372
TA = 2

Table 14: Total number of pregnancies/births that have been experienced

Total number	Women (%)	Men (%)
No child yet	8.6	8.7
1 child	21.0	21.0
2 children	22.5	22.6
3 children	22.5	22.6
4 children	12.9	12.9
5 children	4.0	4.0
6 children	5.9	5.6
7 children	2.4	2.7
T o t a l	99.5	99.8
	n = 371 TA = 2	n = 372 TA = 1

Table 15: Number of children that are desired by the respondents

Number of children desired	Women (%)	Men (%)
1 child	12.3	12.9
2 children	24.4	23.6
3 children	27.1	27.3
4 children	15.8	15.8
5 children	8.0	8.3
6 children	4.0	3.8
7 children	2.7	2.7
8 children & more	2.1	2.1
No opinion	3.6	3.5
T o t a l	100	100
	n = 373	n = 373

III. IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN

Table 16: Ideal number of children according to the respondents

Ideal number of children	Women (%)	Men (%)
1 child	5.4	5.1
2 children	22.0	20.6
3 children	21.7	22.5
4 children	20.1	19.6
5 children	6.2	5.9
6 children	3.2	2.9
7 children	0.8	0.8
8 & more children	1.9	1.9
God's will	11.5	11.5
Do not know	7.2	9.1
T o t a l	100	100
	n = 373	n = 373

Table 17: Members of household who eat together with the family everyday.

Number of people	Number of families (%)
2 persons	4.8
3 persons	20.9
4 persons	24.7
5 persons	23.3
6 persons	12.1
7 persons	6.7
8 persons	4.0
9 & more persons	3.2
T o t a l	99.7

n = 372
TA = 1

Table 18: Ideal number of sons according to respondents

Number of sons	Women (%)	Men (%)
1 son	31.4	29.5
2 sons	36.2	36.5
3 sons	7.5	7.0
4 sons	3.2	3.2
5 sons & more	2.7	2.5
Do not know	19.0	21.4
T o t a l	100	100
	n = 372	n = 372

Table 19: Ideal number of daughters according to the respondents

Ideal number	Women (%)	Men (%)
1 daughter	40.7	39.7
2 daughters	31.6	31.1
3 daughters	8.0	7.5
4 & more daughters	1.9	1.8
Do not know	17.7	19.8
T o t a l	100	100

n = 373

IV. FAMILY PLANNING etc.

Table 20: Understanding of Family Planning

Understanding of F.P.	Women (%)	Men (%)
Understands	4.8	4.3
Understands a little	53.4	51.2
Do not know	41.6	42.3
T o t a l	99.8	97.8
	n = 373 TA = 0.3 (1)	n = 373 TA = 2.2% (8)

Table 21: Contraceptive aid used by respondents at the time of the survey

Type of contraception	Women (%)	Men (%)
Pill	19.3	-
Condom	-	-
I.U.D.	-	-
Others	1.8	4.1
None	72.1	88.7
T o t a l	93.2	92.8
	n = 373 TA = 6.7	n = 373 TA = 27 (7.2)

Table 22: Experience in the use of contraceptive aids since marriage up to the present

Type of contraception	Women (%)	Men (%)
Pill	27.1	-
Condom	-	2.2
I.U.D.	0.3	-
Others	4.6	8.5
None	67.6	83.1
T o t a l	99.6	93.8
	n = 373 TA = 1 (0,3)	n = 373 TA = 27 (7.2%)

Table 23: Whether the respondents can afford to have more children

Can/cannot afford more children & reasons	Women (%)	Men (%)
Feel that they physically cannot afford more children	5.4	12.6
Wife has died or divorced	0.3	0.3
Bad for the health	11.8	1.9
Wife/Husband disagrees to more children	7.5	7.0
Religion/custom	10.8	10.2
Feel that they can still afford children	56.1	58.7
T o t a l	91.9	90.7
	n = 373 TA = 9.1 (34)	n = 373 TA = 9.3 (35)

Table 24: Have experienced separation from spouse

Explanation	Women (%)	Men (%)
Work assignment more than 6 months	2.1	1.6
Divorced	8.6	9.7
Husband/wife died	0.3	0.3
Other reasons	4.6	2.9
None/did not experience separation	83.6	82.9
T o t a l	99.2	97.3
	n = 373 TA = 3 (0.8%)	n = 373 TA = 10 (2.7%)

Table 25: Unpleasant experience since first marriage up to present

Explanation	Women (%)	Men (%)
Different illness	-	-
Gynaecological problems	0.8	-
Miscarriage (accidental)	-	-
Others	0.8	3.0
None	97.9	95.2
T o t a l	99.5	98.2
	n = 373 TA = 2 (0.5%)	n = 373 TA = 7 (1.8)

Table 26: Form of transport owned by the family

Vehicle of transport	Number of families
4-wheeled vehicle	0.3
Motorbike	4.3
Bicycle	14.3
Andong/cikar (Hackney-carriage/cart)	1.3
None	79.9
T o t a l	100

Table 27: Article of mass media that is owned by the family

Article	Number of families (%)
Radio	22.3
Television	3.2
None	74.5
T o t a l	100
	n = 372

Table 28: Advantages of having children

Explanation	Women (%)	Men (%)
The parents become more responsible	0.5	0.8
They will have descendants	1.9	2.7
Parents will become more hardworking	0.8	0.5
Family ties will be stronger	1.3	1.1
Happier/more reassured	3.8	3.3
Help the parents to increase its fortune	63.5	63.5
Others	23.9	21.7
No comments	3.2	3.5
Increase marriages	-	-
T o t a l	98.9	97.1
	n = 369 TA = 4	n = 362 TA = 11

Table 29: Matrix of the Coefficient Contingency Correlation Between the Independent variables and the intermediate variables on the perception of the value of children

	x_1^1	x_2^1	x_3^1	x_4^1	x_5^1	x_6^1	x_7^1	x_8^1	x_9^1	x_{10}^1	x_{11}^1	x_{12}^1	x_{13}^1	x_{14}^1	x_{15}^1	x_{16}^1	x_{17}^1	x_{18}^1	x_{19}^1	x_{20}^1	x_{21}^1	x
x_1	0.066	0.024	0.033	0.039	0.105	0.154	0.096	0.031	0.073	0.052	0.153	0.138	0.147	0.086	0.115	0.010	0.014	0.013	0.030	0.113	0.027	C
x_2	0.085	0.179	0.085	0.127	0.104	0.078	0.105	0.236	0.047	0.037	0.003	0.057	0.034	0.042	0.016	0.124	0.125	0.277	0.157	0.076	0.012	0
x_3	0.075	0.106	0.001	0.027	0.049	0.037	0.016	0.011	0.066	0.095	0.13	0.213	0.008	0.089	0.035	0.101	0.011	0.138	0.065	0.046	0.126	0
x_4	0.007	0.040	0.159	0.086	0.115	0.080	0.099	0.007	0.079	0.003	0.03	0.164	0.169	0.071	0.112	0.133	0.197	0.077	0.022	0.020	0.134	0
x_5	0.225	0.086	0.028	0.167	0.100	0.041	0.021	0.065	0.061	0.021	0.144	0.061	0.151	0.056	0.076	0.009	0.018	0.106	0.025	0.018	0.038	0
x_6	0.043	0.312	0.042	0.136	0.091	0.106	0.198	0.004	0.009	0.056	0.008	0.104	0.059	0.020	0.065	0.004	0.021	0.087	0.054	0.134	0.110	0
x_7	0.041	0.074	0.006	0.051	0.071	0.010	0.017	0.019	0.119	0.040	0.058	0.047	0.009	0.061	0.063	0.047	0.088	0.038	0.035	0.167	0.007	0
x_8	0.025	0.045	0.120	0.030	0.076	0.002	0.056	0.073	0.050	0.06	0.032	0.075	0.073	0.026	0.086	0.010	0.040	0.004	0.122	0.092	0.067	0.
x_9	0.083	0.009	0.177	0.057	0.116	0.114	0.022	0.119	0.010	0.102	0.206	0.101	0.105	0.134	0.018	0.112	0.084	0.021	0.050	0.18	0.072	0.

X_1^1 = The children motivate the parents into being more productive in their endeavours.

X_2^1 = Children bring happiness to the parents and/or there are people to be loved.

X_3^1 = So that the parents will have help in the future when they are old.

X_4^1 = The children will carry on the family name and tradition.

X_5^1 = So that there are children to help in the household chores.

X_6^1 = For the happiness that is felt in watching the children grow.

X_7^1 = Children are needed to make a family feel complete.

X_8^1 = Represents the parents willingness to have/rear children.

X_9^1 = Children necessitate much expenses for their education, recreation and daily activities.

X_{10}^1 = Anxiety in giving proper care to the children.

X_{11}^1 = Children will decrease the time the husband and wife have for each other.

X_{12}^1 = When there are many children there is the possibility that the village will be overcrowded.

X_{13}^1 = Children make it more difficult to obtain suitable employment.

X_{14}^1 = Difficulties/anxiety when they fall ill.

X_{15}^1 = Parents should have sons as well as daughters.

X_{16}^1 = There should be more than one child so that the children will provide companionship for each other.

X_{17}^{1} = So that there will be many children to help during old age.

X_{18}^{1} = There should be many children in case any of them should die.

X_{19}^{1} = When there are children the work of the parents will increase.

X_{20}^{1} = Anxiety that the mother will be less healthy/well when she is pregnant too often.

X_{21}^{1} = When there are many children the burden, especially on the rural community, will be greater.

X_{22}^{1} = Difficulty in the discipline and control of the children.

Table 30: Matrix of the coefficient contingency correlations between the independent variables and the dependent variables on the perception of the value of children

	Y_1	Y_2	Y_3	Y_4	Y_5
X_1^1	0.067	0.104*	0.058	0.044	0.159*
X_2^1	0.191*	0.170*	0.111*	0.015*	0.134*
X_3^1	0.046	0.153*	0.110*	0.185*	0.088
X_4^1	0.089	0.030	0.166*	0.002	0.154*
X_5^1	0.088	0.103*	0.072	0.104*	0.195*
X_6^1	0.057	0.169*	0.101*	0.007	0.157*
X_7^1	0.0	0.029	0.162*	0.104*	0.048
X_8^1	0.204*	0.070	0.262*	0.013	0.059
X_9^1	0.101*	0.102*	0.018	0.131*	0.066
X_{10}^1	0.116	0.068	0.032	0.067	0.006
X_{11}^1	0.008	0.001	0.089	0.022	0.138*
X_{12}^1	0.033	0.002	0.113*	0.015	0.066
X_{13}^1	0.007	0.124*	0.011	0.020	0.145*
X_{14}^1	0.138*	0.294*	0.096	0.137*	0.057
X_{15}^1	0.264*	0.010	0.146*	0.057	0.079
X_{16}^1	0.174*	0.119*	0.217*	0.006	0.034
X_{17}^1	0.001	0.038	0.111	0.197*	0.126*
X_{18}^1	0.273*	0.110*	0.129*	0.310*	0.154*
X_{19}^1	0.149*	0.189*	0.043	0.037	0.059
X_{20}^1	0.216*	0.064	0.068	0.236*	0.180*
X_{21}^1	0.107*	0.518*	0.111*	0.071	0.056
X_{22}^1	0.103	0.288	0.084	0.069	0.078

Table 31: Disadvantages of having children according to the respondents

	Y_1	Y_2	Y_3	Y_4	Y_5
X_1	0.169*	0.278*	0.148*	0.040	0.072
X_2	0.373*	0.198*	0.217*	0.007	0.011
X_3	0.088	0.087	0.010	0.056	0.049
X_4	0.024	0.042	0.028	0.312*	0.095
X_5	0.040	0.035	0.086	0.089	0.120*
X_6	0.024	0.127*	0.086	0.233	0.076
X_7	0.057	0.074	0.007	0.122*	0.142*
X_8	0.007	0.072	0.090	0.122*	0.142*
X_9	0.023	0.021	0.079	0.231*	0.165*

Note:

0. s/d 0.1 = weak correlation
> 0.1 s/d 0.5 = quite significant correlation
> 0.5 s/d 0.9 = significant correlation

Table 31 Clarification:

X_1 = First marriage age.

X_2 = Duration of marriage up to present.

X_3 = Number of marriages up to present.

X_4 = Highest education achieved.

X_5 = Main occupation.

X_6 = Average family income per month.

X_7 = Experience in living in the urban areas.

X_8 = Frequency of reading the newspapers/magazines.

X_9 = Frequency of listening to the news on radio.

Y_1 = Number of pregnancies/births.

Y_2 = Number of children desired.

Y_3 = Ideal number of children.

Y_4 = Understanding of Family Planning.

Y_5 = Use of contraceptive aid at present.

Table 32: Disadvantages of having children according to respondents.

Explanation	Women (%)	Men (%)
Economic burden too heavy where expenditure of children is concerned	18.2	20.6
Responsibility of parents increased	5.7	4.0
Restricts freedom	1.9	1.6
Anxiety that they cannot afford to educate the children, etc.	9.9	8.0
Causes strained relations between the husband and wife	-	-
There are no disadvantages	27.9	26.8
The parents feel there are not enough children because there are few children that they can go to	13.2	9.8
Others	17.8	20.6
Do not know	2.4	1.3
Total	97	94.9
	n = 373 TA = 12	n = 354 TA = 19

IV. PERCEPTION OF THE VALUE OF CHILDREN AND OPINION OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 33: Opinion on the degree of importance of having children in the family.

	Women (%)			Men (%)		
	Very Impt.	Quite Impt.	Not Impt.	Very Impt.	Quite Impt.	Not Impt.
Children motivate the parents into being more productive in work/efforts	80.4	10.4	8.6	81.3	9.4	8.7
So that there is someone to love	54.0	31.9	14.1	52.5	32.7	14.8
So that there will be someone to help in the family economy	73.8	17.9	8.3	74.4	17.1	8.5
They desire both sons as well as daughters	39.5	26.5	34.0	39.4	26.9	33.9
There should be more than one child so that they will have companionship	47.9	21.5	30.7	48.7	23.1	28.1
So that there will be many children who will help when they are old	87.8	6.7	5.5	90.7	5.0	4.0
The joy that is felt in watching the children grow	27.0	44.2	28.8	26.2	41.9	31.9
The family is complete when there are children	35.6	8.8	58.5	62.5	25.9	21.6
To carry on the family name and traditions	31.1	32.9	28.0	38.9	32.5	28.7
So that there is someone to help in the house	84.6	9.9	5.6	92.5	11.9	5.6
Children are needed in case of death	64.2	16.5	19.3	64.5	15.0	20.6

continued ...../60

Table 33: continued

	Women (%)			Men (%)		
	Very Impt	Quite Impt	Not Impt	Very Impt	Quite Impt	Not Impt
The parents can afford to have/rear the children	54.7	28.8	16.5	54		
It is nice to have children around the house	41.1	30.7	28.2	41.0	28.6	30.4
Do not know	-	-	-	-	-	-

n = 373

Table 34: Opinion on the degree to which children are disadvantageous to the family.

	Women (%)			Men (%)		
	Very	Quite	Not	Very	Quite	Not
More children will mean an economic burden on the family	89.9	4.1	6.0	90.2	4.2	5.6
Less time for each other	21.1	51.6	27.2	21.5	51.2	27.3
Anxiety in giving proper care to the children	24.8	37.9	37.4	23.8	35.7	40.5
Anxiety that the village will be overcrowded	19.3	43.9	36.8	20.1	44.0	35.4
Make it difficult for the parents to seek suitable employment	20.5	43.3	36.2	20.1	44.5	35.4
Difficulties/anxiety when the child falls ill	81.0	10.2	8.8	80.8	10.8	8.5
Children will increase the workload	40.9	31.2	27.9	39.6	33.0	27.4
The mother is afraid that she will be less healthy if she is often pregnant	34.3	28.6	37.1	34.0	27.3	38.8
When there are many children the burden on the rural community will increase	60.2	24.5	15.3	59.7	25.6	14.7
Difficulty in disciplining and controlling the children	64.6	13.7	21.7	65.9	13.0	21.2
Do not know	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 35: Major reasons for having sons

	Women (%)	Men (%)
Equilibrium will be complete	8.0	8.6
Sons are more intelligent	10.7	13.7
More possibility of sons continuing school	9.9	5.9
Help in the house	7.8	4
Help the father at work	24.4	28.4
Carry on with the family business	4.0	3.8
Take care of the younger siblings	1.2	1.1
To have descendants	4.8	4.9
Help the parents in their old age, help in the family economy	18.0	17.4
Help the parents in general	4.0	2.9
Make the parents happy	0.5	0.8
To achieve the ambitions of the parents	2.2	2.1
Other reasons	2.4	3.5
T o t a l	97.9	97.1
	n = 366 TA = 7	n = 362 TA = 11

Table 36: Major reasons for having daughters

Reasons	Women (%)	Men (%)
Equilibrium will be complete	6.7	6.7
Personal characteristics of daughters	-	-
They please the parents more	23.3	23.3
They are closer to the parents when they grow up	3.2	2.7
Will be the mother's companion	7.5	7.8
They understand the parents better	5.6	5.6
They help in the house	18.2	11.8
They help the parents at work	25.7	30.6
To have descendants	4.6	4.6
Represent the mother in the community	1.9	1.3
They are easier to bring up	0.3	0.3
To achieve the ambitions of the parents in the future	0.8	0.8
Other reasons	1.1	2.6
T O T A L	98.9	98.1
	n = 369 TA = 4	n = 366 TA = 7

Table 37: Degree of importance of the sons

	Women (%)	Men (%)
Very important	89.3	87.6
Quite important	7.9	7.0
Not important	1.0	0.5
Do not know	2.7	4.3
T o t a l	100	99.4

n = 372
TA = 2

Table 38: Degree of importance of the daughters

	Women (%)	Men (%)
Very important	80.2	79.4
Quite important	11.2	10.7
Not important	7.8	7.2
Do not know	0.8	2.1
T o t a l	100	99.4

n = 371
TA = 2

Table 39: Composition of sex of children where there are three children in the family.

Composition of sex that is desired	Women (%)	Men (%)
Two sons & one daughter	66.2	67.2
Two daughters and a son	24.4	21.4
All three daughters	2.1	1.9
All three sons	2.4	2.4
No special preference	1.1	1.1
God's will	3.5	3.5
Total	99.7	97.5
	n = 372	n = 364 TA = 9

Table 40: If they should have two children and both are boys thus they have no daughters yet, what will their course of action be?

Explanation/Action taken	Women (%)	Men (%)
Stop at two children	20.9	19.5
Stop at three children	24.9	25.2
Stop at four childrem	18.8	17.4
Stop at five children or more	30.5	29.8
T o t a l	94.8	91.9
	n = 356 TA = 19	n = 345 TA = 30

Table 41: If they should have two children both of whom are girls and they do not have a son what will be their course of action?

Explanation/Course of action	Women (%)	Men (%)
Stop at two children	20.6	19.9
Stop at three children	24.9	24.4
Stop at four children	18.8	18.0
Stop at five children or more	30.5	30.5
T o t a l	94.8	92.8
	n = 376 TA = 19	n = 346 TA = 27

Table 42: The help that the parents hope to get from sons.

The type of aid they expect	Women (%)		Men (%)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
To give part of their income	77.0	23.1	75.8	23.9
Help in the schooling expenses of the children	69.9	30.1	69.2	30.8
Give help when the parents are in difficulties	88.0	12.0	87.6	12.4
Help in the housework	92.9	7.1	92.9	7.1
Give economic help during old age	92.9	7.1	92.6	7.4

Table 43: The help from daughters that the parents hope for.

The type of aid they expect	Women (%)		Men (%)	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
To donate part of their earnings	72.0	28.0	71.8	[illegible]
To help towards the schooling expenses of the younger children in the family	68.7	31.3	67.7	[illegible]
Help the parents when they are in difficulties	84.0	16.0	83.5	[illegible]
Help in the housework	98.6	1.4	98.9	[illegible]
Give economic aid during old age	88.3	11.7	88.4	[illegible]

Table 44: The different degrees of satisfaction in having children in the family.

Type of satisfaction	Women (%)			Men (%)		
	Very	Quite	Not	Very	Quite	Not
- The mother is not lonely	82.4	6.3	11.3	80.6	7.6	11.8
- Sons and daughters are needed to be complete	64.2	16.5	19.3	64.5	18.0	20.6
- Children are pleasing	65.2	21.4	13.4	63.4	28.0	11.6
- Children can work and help the family	66.7	22.4	10.9	68.9	19.0	11.6
- Because religion preaches that there should be offsprings	39.8	34.3	25.8	40.6	34.4	28.0
- Contentment in watching the children grow up	40.0	20.0	40.0	36.4	27.3	36.4
- Feel that there is something important in life	40.7	29.6	29.6	36.0	32.0	[illegible]
- Customary for people to have children	50.0	20.0	30.0	45.5	18.2	[illegible]
- One of the functions of women is to bear children	40.0	20.0	40.0	44.4	22.2	[illegible]
- Children can be looked to for help during old age	54.7	28.8	16.5	54.3	29.7	[illegible]
- Children will remember the parents when they are deceased	52.2	17.4	30.4	42.9	19.0	[illegible]
- Children will respect the parents	56.9	7.8	35.3	51.1	8.5	[illegible]
- Children will make the parents happy	47.4	10.5	42.1	45.0	10.0	[illegible]
- Children strengthen the bonds between husband and wife	85.3	8.3	6.4	84.6	8.7	[illegible]
- Children are the pride of the mother and father	37.5	37.5	25.0	44.4	33.3	[illegible]
- Children bring love into the family	51.1	21.3	27.7	45.2	23.8	[illegible]
- Children enable descendants	58.6	24.3	17.1	57.1	28.4	[illegible]
- They feel they have become better people	40.0	60.0	-	-	-	[illegible]
- So that they are needed	20.0	6.7	73.3	14.3	7.1	[illegible]

Table 45: Reasons for not desiring to have more children.

REASONS	Women (%)	Men (%)
1. More children will mean an economic burden	19.8	21.4
2. Not enough time for each other	0.5	0.3
3. It will restrict freedom	0.8	0.3
4. Worried that the population will be too big	0.5	0.3
5. Makes it difficult for the mother to seek employment	0.3	0.3
6. Difficulties when the child falls ill	0.8	0.5
7. More children means there is more work for the parents	1.6	1.6
8. The parents are too old to have another child	3.5	3.2
9. The mother will not be able to give proper care and attention to all the children	3.5	2.1
10. Because it is difficult to discipline and control the children	0.8	0.8
11. Other reasons	17.1	18.8
T o t a l	49.9	49.8
Desire more children =	49.6	= 49.6

Table 46 : Opinion of respondents who still desire to have more children.

OPINION	Women (%)	Men (%)
1. So that there is someone to love and care take care of	0.5	0.5
2. So that there will be one more person to help economically	1.6	1.9
3. Because the father/mother wishes to have another child	0.8	1.3
4. Because the father/mother desires to have another son	1.3	1.3
5. Because they desire another daughter	0.8	0.8
6. To accompany the other children	2.9	2.7
7. When there are more children it will motivate the father/mother to be more productive/successful at work	0.8	0.8
8. So that there are bound to be children who will help in the future when they are old	3.5	3.5
9. So that there are children to help in the house	2.1	1.8
10. The joy that is felt in watching the children grow up	0.8	0.7
11. To reinforce ties between the husband and wife	-	-
12. It is nice to have children around	1.9	0.9
13. Other reasons	25.2	24.0
14. No comments	7.7	8.9
T o t a l	49.9	49.3

n = 373
Do not desire = 185 (49.6%)
M.B. = 4 (1.1%)

n = 373
Do not desire children = 49.6
M.I. = 1

SEAPRAP

THE SOUTHEAST ASIA POPULATION RESEARCH AWARDS PROGRAM

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

* To strengthen the research capabilities of young Southeast Asian social scientists, and to provide them with technical support and guidance if required.

* To increase the quantity and quality of social science research on population problems in Southeast Asia.

* To facilitate the flow of information about population research developed in the program as well as its implications for policy and planning among researchers in the region, and between researchers, government planners and policy makers.

ILLUSTRATIVE RESEARCH AREAS

The range of the research areas include a wide variety of research problems relating to population, but excludes reproductive biology. The following are some examples of research areas that could fall within the general focus of the Program:

* Factors contributing to or related to fertility regulation and family planning programs; familial, psychological, social, political and economic effects of family planning and contraception.

* Antecedents, processes, and consequences (demographic, cultural, social, psychological, political, economic) of population structure, distribution, growth and change.

* Family structure, sexual behaviour and the relationship between child-bearing patterns and child development.

* Inter-relations between population variables and the process of social and economic development (housing, education, health, quality of the environment, etc).

* Population policy, including the interaction of population variables and economic policies, policy implications of population distribution and movement with reference to both urban and rural settings, and the interaction of population variables and law.

* Evaluation of on-going population education programs and/or development of knowledge-based population education program.

* Incentive schemes — infrastructures, opportunities; overall economic and social development programs.

SELECTION CRITERIA

Selection will be made by a Program Committee of distinguished Southeast Asian scholars in the social sciences and population. The following factors will be considered in evaluating research proposals:

1. relevance of the proposed research to current issues of population in the particular countries of Southeast Asia;
2. its potential contribution to policy formation, program implementation, and problem solving;
3. adequacy of research design, including problem definition, method of procedure, proposed mode of analysis, and knowledge of literature;
4. feasibility of the project, including time requirement; budget; and availability, accessibility, and reliability of data;
5. Applicant's potential for further development.

DURATION AND AMOUNT OF AWARDS

Research awards will be made for a period of up to one year. In exceptional cases, requests for limited extension may be considered. The amount of an award will depend on location, type and size of the project, but the maximum should not exceed US$7,500.

QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS

The Program is open to nationals of the following countries: Burma, Indonesia, Kampuchea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Particular emphasis will be placed on attracting young social scientists in provincial areas.

Applications are invited from the following:

* Graduate students in thesis programs

* Faculty members

* Staff members in appropriate governmental and other organizations.

Full-time commitment is preferable but applicants must at least be able to devote a substantial part of their time to the research project. Advisers may be provided, depending on the needs of applicants.